WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1907.

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Not to Be. From Senator Knox's Yale Address. The Constitution is not to perish at the hands of the impassioned phrase maker.

In Summer Time.

If the calendar said it was January and the temperature was as of a month ago experienced New Yorkers would know that summer was on hand. Monday a crowd of idle persons beholding a man of advanced years and foreign appearance walking with a small child on Central Park West decided that he was a kidnapper and sursounded him. They threatened to take the child from him, and one or two bold spirits counselled an immediate hanging to punish him fitly for his crime. Of course the man was not a kidnapper-he was only a grandfather strolling with his child's child. At another season he would not have been annoyed.

While this splendid exhibition of good sense was being given on one side of the town, another crowd of perspiring citizens and residents was enjoying itself with a demonstration against a street car motorman on the other side of Central Park. The motorman had been unable to save a child that had wandered in front of his car. Of all the persons who knew of the accident it is improbable that any except the family of the infant felt the horror and sorrow of the thing as did this street car man; nevertheless the meaningless cry of "Lynch him!" was raised. A policeman and a nightstick ended the diversion, as is customary. It was merely a hot weather exhibition of energy on the part of the crewd.

Some psychologist should explain the change that comes over large numbers of New Yorkers as June passes and July draws near. For eight or nine months these citizens behave with commendable self-restraint and close approach to human intelligence. For three or four months in each year they act as if their reason had been overwhelmed. In August an incident that would pass unnoticed in December will cause a sensation; in July a riot may be provoked by happenings that in October would cause no comment. Are there then two New Yorkers, the one enwrapped in his, own thought, careless of his neighbors, comfortable to get along with, and the other an easy victim of the estival disorder sometimes known as "butting in"?

What Will Our College Graduates Do?

At this season when innumerable universities and colleges are holding their commencement exercises and sending forth into the world tens of thousands of graduates it is a matter of some interest to inquire what these young men mean to do. Fifty years ago the question could have been answered easily. At that date with scarcely an exception the new fledged possessors of A. B. diplomas were avowedly destined for one of the so-called liberal professions, then limited to three, namely, theology, law and medicine. To-day conditions are widely different.

The returns from the classes which have graduated or are to graduate this month are not yet, of course, forthcoming, but their purport can no doubt be estimated with a close approach to accuracy from the figures collected by the Commissioner of Education for the year ended June 30, 1905. These data have been drawn from 619 institutions having more or less pretensions to academic distinction. During the year named there were no fewer than 92,161 men and 34,243 women undergraduate or resident graduate students in all the universities, colleges, scientific schools and technical schools of a high grade in the United States. So far as male graduates are concerned, light on the work which the graduates intended to do may be gained from the proportions of them recorded as having entered professional schools. There were in 1905 about 7,400 men enrolled in the theological seminaries; even this number was smaller than that recorded twenty-five years before, although during the period the population of the United States had signally increased. The inference is justified that the ratio of the number of clergymen to the total population had largely declined.

A comparison of the Federal Census reports for the years 1880 and 1900 shows also that although the number of students in law schools and medical schools was materially expanded during the last two decades of the nineteenth century, yet the number of practising lawyers and physicians actually fell off. In 1889, for example, there was one physician to every 576 human beings; twenty years later there was only one physician to every 585 souls. Again, in 1880 there was one practising lawyer to every 665 inhabitants, but in 1900 there was only one to every 782. The deduction is obvious, that many graduates desired to acquire a rudimentary knowledge of law or of medicine, but for one reason or another did not engage subsequently in the active pursuit of these professions. We should have liked to see authoritative data exhibiting the increase during the period under review of university graduates who have en- law schools, in Cornell, Berkeley, George-

tered the profession of journalism. We town, Boston Technology, in the universihave reason to believe that the increase has been remarkable.

On the whole, however, statistics seem to indicate that of the young men who this month will graduate from American universities the majority will immediately or eventually engage in nonprofessional vocations.

The Republican Organization in New York State.

For the first time since the formation of the Republican party in 1856 there is no boss or leader of the Republican organization in New York State. For fifty years the party organization was dominated successively by Thurlow WEED, REUBEN E. FENTON, ROSCOE CONKLING, WARNER MILLER, THOMAS C. PLATT, BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., and heir lieutenants.

The party organization is now split into oliques, headed by TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF of Brooklyn, HERBERT PAR-SONS of New York, WILLIAM BARNES, Jr., of Albany, WILLIAM L. WARD of Westchester, FRANCIS HENDRICES of Syracuse, Postmaster GREINER of Buffalo, Cornelius V. Collins of Troy. BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., of Newburgh, FREDERICK C. STEVENS of Attica, LOUIS F. PAYN of Chatham, GEORGE W. AL-DRIDGE of Rochester, and GEORGE W. DUNN and J. SLOAT FASSETT of the Southern tier. The WADSWORTHS at present occupy a problematical position. Friends of the late Governor HIGGINS control the southwestern counties of the State.

The delegates at large for the State to the national conventions since the construction of the party have been as

1	LOHO WE.	
		1856.
	Moses H. Grinnell	Dewitt C. Littlejohn
	Robert Emmet	Philip Dorsheimer
	Charles Cook	Preston King
		1860.
	William M. Evarts	John L. Schoolcraft
	Preston King	Henry R. Selden
		1664."
	Henry J. Raymond	Lyman Tremain
	Daniel S. Dickinson	Preston King
		1868.
	Daniel E. Sickles	Charles Andrews
	Lyman Tremain	D. D. S. Brown
		1872.
	Gerritt Smith	William F. Butler
	William Orton	Horace B. Claffin
	James N. Matthews	Stephen Moffitt
		1876.
	Alonzo B. Cornell	Theodore M. Pomer
	Andrew D. White	James N. Matthews
		1880.
	Roscoe Conkling	Chester A. Arthur
	Alonzo B. Cornell	James D. Warren
		1884.
	Andrew D. White	John I. Gilbert
	Theodore Roosevelt	Edwin Packard

question has also been asked: Are Mr

PLATT, Mr. DEPEW, Mr. ODELL and Mr.

BLACK to be supplanted by four other

Republicans whose names have not been

quiry has been heard, as follows: Would

the divergent forces and cliques in the

party organization be able to reelect

Mr. PLATT, Mr. DEPEW, Mr. ODELL and

Mr. BLACK as the four delegates at large

for the State? Mr. PLATT and Mr. ODELL

are supposed to be opposed to President

ROOSEVELT. Mr. DEPEW has spoken up

for the President. Mr. BLACK is very

silent about the President. Mr. BLACK

has been in the background since he

nominated Mr. ROOSEVELT for President

At the recent meeting of the Republican

State committee Mr. ODELL was instru-

mental in amending a resolution offered

by Mr. Woodbuff whereby all of Gov-

ernor Hughes's policies as recommended

in his inaugural message to the Legis-

lature were indorsed by the committee.

Mr. Woodruff's original resolution pro-

posed to indorse only the Governor's

public service commissions bill. Careful

observers then derived the impression

that ODELL wanted to hoist himself

back into political respectability by

means of Hughes's spotless reputation

and strength with the people. A few

minutes later, when Mr. ODELL offered a

resolution calling upon the State com-

mittee to indorse Governor HUGHES for

President next year, he was defeated

by the vote of 32 to 4. Mr. ODELL ex-

plained this resolution by saying "I only

offered it in order to put that Federal

Is the attitude of the party organiza-

tion of the State in the Presidential con-

vention to be determined by patronage,

either Federal or State? Political math-

ematicians are now at work in an effort

to ascertain which species of patronage,

Federal or State, is likely to prevail-if

Filipino Students Abroad.

The Philippine Review is a bi-monthly

magazine published in Berkeley, Cal., and

edited, we infer, entirely by Filipino

students. In its May issue the maga-

zine prints the names of more than 300

Filipinos, young women as well as young

men, now studying in this country and

abroad. About 75 per cent. of the num-

ber are scattered throughout the United

States: about 40 are in England and

about 25 in Japan. Austria, Italy, Spain,

France, Germany, Belgium and Switzer-

Some are obtaining a general educa-

tion and others are specializing. There

are students of law, of medicine, com-

merce, agriculture, engineering, elec-

tricity and art. The islands are repre-

sented in agricultural schools and in

State normal schools, in high schools,

large universities, small State universi-

ties and in colleges. There are Filipino

students in the Harvard medical and Yale

land have from one to four each.

office holding crowd on record."

in the national convention of 1904.

hitherto mentioned? Still another in

Frank Hiscock

"HORE SMITH's election in Georgia was the re-Warner Miller 'Thomas C. Platt pense of the people to the need of a strong man Chauncey M. Depew in the era of economic crises—in the struggle against Warner Miller Thomas C. Platt titantic [sic] influences which had heretofore been all pewerful to control. Thomas C. Platt Chauncey M. Depew Edward Lauterbach Warner Miller

Chauncey M. Depew

In the public concept it was no time for children, and above intellect and above courage and Thomas C. Platt above popularity it was the breathing suggestion Theodore Roosevelt Chauncey M. Depew Benjamin B. Odell, Jr. of power in the personality of the man which swept the ballots of Georgia into the mightlest majority Thomas C. Platt of its modern history. There was something phys-Chauncey M. Depew Frank S. Black ically and temperamentally massive and big about the Governor-elect which answered the yearning In 1880 Governor CORNELL was detained in Albany by his official duties in the people. HORE SMITE loomed like a locomo tive on the track of the public needs and thundered and JACOB W. HOYSBADT occupied his like an engine down the highway of public opinion. seat in the convention as alternate. This question has been frequently heard

" No man who has ever seen HOKE SMITH or who has come in contact with him physically or in the of late: Are Mr. PLATT, Mr. DEPEW, Mr. forum or on the hustings has falled to receive the ODELL and Mr. BLACK to be reelected as mpress of that great quality of force which makes delegates at large for the State to the nathe leader of men and the master of revolutions." tional convention next year? This other

number of others. The list of institu-

tions in which there is at least one Fili-

The education of Filipino youths

now a continuous performance. That is,

as some return from their studies to take

their places in the affairs of their own

land others go out to acquire the same

larger education in a larger world. The

number thus equipped and to be equipped

for their work in the world during the

next ten or twenty years is considerable.

It should and doubtless will form an

active force of great usefulness in the

solution of our problem in the Far East.

It would be well if they were numbered

by thousands instead of by hundreds.

The Lanier's New Love.

But yesterday the Hon. JOHN TEMPLE

GRAVES was wailing passionately that

Oyster Bay was in name most unworthy

of its Pearl. Now that fickle bird throbs

tempestuously with yearning notes for

Another. But yesterday Mr. ROOSEVELT

was the Only, the pillar of all people's

hope, around which the amalgamated

Republicans and Democrats were to rally

eyes and rich and brilliant plumage, the

Gate City songster whistles and warbles

for "the Roosevelt of Democracy." A

heaven shadowing form projects itself

from Crackerdom. The Gal at the Foun-

tain giggles audibly; and the ice is in

You that have ears, prepare to use

" In that essential element of aggressive force

which has made the President both famous and

" There are many fine and able gentlemen in the

front rank of our Democracy. There are statesmen

and thinkers, orators and diplomats, politician

and publicists in overflowing store. There are

many who would shine in Senates, scintillate in

" But there is only one in all our rank who loom

" The cry of every troubled time is for the man of

force. Whether in war or politics, in revolution or

in economic storm, the heart of the people goes

out to the strong man. And neither eloquence nor

counsel, neither experience nor political diplomacy

will satisfy the people who are looking for strength.

Congresses and be wise in counsel.

Rooseveltian in the realm of force.

effective, the chief, if not the only Democratic

counterpart, is the Governor-elect of Georgia.

the highball and the dew is on the rve.

them now:

At

pino is too long for inclusion in full.

and that should benefit both.

All the Hoke Smith clubs of Georgia will be represented at Mr. SMITH's insuguration Saturday. The railroads, justly afraid of this locomotive on the track of human needs, have given cheap excursion rates. Soldiers and civilians will make a proud procession. West Peachtree street awaits the event with longing. and the minions of capital, especially the railroads, await with fear Governor SMITH's inaugural address. Where will his words not reach now that he has been hailed and hymned and crowned as "the Roosevelt of Democracy"?

Listen reverently to the last sweetness of the melodious burst:

"The temperamental kinship of Home Smith to

THEODORE ROOSEVELT offers the best hope of Demcratic success in the campaign of 1908.

If Mr. GRAVES had nominated the Hon. PORE BOGGS the temperamental kinship might be easier for the psychological genealogist to trace. As the case stands, Mr. Graves seems to have exposed himself to the danger of a suit for political breach of promise.

A Police Mystery.

When a policeman was dismissed the other day for lying to the Commissioner it was announced that the man "had an excellent" record, and before the disposition of his case was known it was believed that this record would save him from being kicked off the force. Now two policemen are to be tried for arresting a respectable citizen whom they thought to be a notorious criminal, and their captain is "surprised that men with such excellent records" could have made so gross a blunder.

Of their conduct it is necessary to say only that the man for whom they were looking "has a broken nose which is very conspicuous," while the victim of their error has suffered no accident to his nasal protuberance. This would be thought sufficient protection for a man even though he might "resemble in some respects" the crook. Quite possibly Mr. RESPECTABLE CITIZEN and Mr. SAFE BREAKER are alike in that each has two eyes, two ears and two lips, and that this similarity is considered sufficient to jus-

tify arrest. It is comforting to know that the knaves and fools on the police force have excellent records." It must soothe the respectable man who spent several hours in a cell to realize that his accusers are not department blockheads famous for their skill in picking up the wrong men. Yet it would be a pleasant relief to hear once in a while that policemen guilty of untruths, oppression, or asinine stupidity were not among the moral and intellectual ornaments of a force that includes 8,000 men.

The British have discovered an unusual peculiarity about Gartok, one of the three places designated in the treaty with Tiber as points where trade between that country and India may at all times be carried on. For three months in the year Gartok is situated at the dot which represents its

position on the map. For the remaining ine months it is not there and its situation ties of Chicago, Pennsylvania, Ohio and a is not represented on the map, but is some forty miles to the south. The Indian representative of the British Government at Gartok has no fixed habitat, but follows the settlement in its travels.

no one place is there any very considerable attendance. The plan of scatter-This migratory habit has grown out of the ing is excellent. Were all to go to one ecessity imposed by climatic conditions place or to a limited number of places For three months in the year the weather is too hot for comfort, and so everybody the inevitable tendency would be the packs up and goes to the higher altitudes formation of school colonies of Filipinos with his yaks, sheep, goats and family goods and chattels; and simultaneously, as As it is the student from the Philippine must associate with American students. though by appointment, merchants beg drift in from Ladak and India and a brisk trade begins, for this is the commercial lands of more advanced civilization is harvest time.

Business is quieter during the nine months that Gartok sojourns at the lower altitude, where the severity of the Tibetan winter is escaped. No one need envy Gartok's long period of comparative leisure. The law of empensation requires the town to move twice a year, and from our point of view this necessity would make life a burden.

Will the Ithacans' lien on the big race hold good? There are six sturdy crews at Poughkeepsie desperately determined to bust the trust. A stouter hearted lot of athlete never gathered at the classic course than th oarsmen of 1907; never before has it been so bafflingly anybody's race. All the old contenders are there, and the newcomers from Annapolis. Jolly old Uncle Sam loves a good scrap, ashore or afloat, and the presence of some of his dogs of war will add

new flavor to the scene. A cheer for the victors, whether the win ning boat be manned by Middies or plucky far travelling Badgers or sweepsters from nearer home; and for the losers, better luck another time!

The Government of a vast republic, covering an area that embraces every clime and every altitude, busied with every pursuit known to civilization, composed of every race born into the family of man " can at best be but a government by human nature in the raw.—Atlantic Monthly. rapturously. Now, with wild radiant

Not at all. When that Government is in the hands of one composed of and proud to belong to every race born into the family of man; one busied with every pursuit known to civilization, and whose thought activity, influence and speech embrace every clime and altitude: when that Gov ernment is in such hands it is a government above and beyond human nature, raw or refined. It is supermanlike government.

Concerning the "matter of real public importance" to which Mr. Howells refers in a letter printed elsewhere, there is an interesting fact which may have escaped his attention. The evolopædias, biographical dictionaries and standard works of reference are in hopeless conflict about the place of PHILIP H. SHERIDAN'S birth, the majority of those of recent compilation inclining to Albany, New York, rather than to Somer set, Ohio. The official register of the United States Military Academy, however, records Sheridan as a native of Ohio.

Yet in the "Persenal Memoirs" of P. H. SHERIDAN, published in 1888, it is said, on the first and second pages of the first volume:

"My parents were blood relations-cousins in th second degree—my mother, whose maiden name was Minon, having descended from a collatera branch of my father's family. Before leaving Ire land they had two children, and on the 6th of March 1831, the year after their arrival in this country, was born, in Albany, N. Y., the third child in family which eventually increased to six—four boys and two girs. The prospects for gaining a liveli-hood in Albany did not meet the expectations which my parents had been led to entertain, so in 1882 they removed to the West, to establish themselves in Somerset, in Perry county, Ohio.

The preface to the "Personal Memoirs contains the statement that the record of General Sheridan's life was penned by his own hand; and this preface, signed with the General's name, is dated at Nonquitt. Mass., August 2, 1888. General Sheridan died three days later.

The Thoughtless Man on the Street. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is ortunate that in defence of the parks you have taken up the cudgels against those usually respectable citizens who are becoming habitual vandals through their houghtless depredations

But does not some responsibility for this vicious tendency lie outside the parks, in the non-enforcement by the Police Department of the ordinances against littering the sweets with rubbish-especially newspapers? Citizens who ought to set a better example

have lost that feeling of civic pride inspired by the administration of the Street Department by the late Colonel Waring and assisted by the enforcement of the ordinances, gave us a season of reform in this respect It may well be that the public sentiment aroused by the enforcement of the laws against littering the streets would not only make it easier to protect the parks but might even spread and grow until our street pavers

and street cleaners were inspired to do their

NEW YORK, June 25.

The Water on a Poet's Brain

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: So John Temple Graves attacks the taste of early Long Islanders in choosing a name for the home of a future President of the United States. Mr. Graves seems to have forgotten that the proprietor of Sagamore Hill makes a boast of plebelan sympathies Therefore Mr. Graves's uncomplimentary reference to the "smells of fishwives and red necked fisher-men" has, in his own Addisonian phrase, an "al-together un-Rooseveltian sound and significance." His suggestion of the "vocabulary of even the Knickerbockers" as a second choice for that of "the indians" in naming the town that is "the home made famous by the residence of our most famous President" smacks strongly of a grudging compli

ent to the Chief Execusive.

When Mr. Graves holds up to public view a Presi dential residence near a sheet of water as lovely as that of "Capri in Italy" we suspect him of an intent to instil into the vulgar mind a knowledge of maps. But when he says that it is located on the stately slopes of Long Island, crowned with the splendid residences of wealth and culture that dot the hillsides with noble piles" we are not sure that his crafty intent is not as apparent as if he had coun-selled the President in the Atlanta Georgian, and under a great primer scare head, to change, by Executive order, the name of the ancient fisher-man's town of Oyster Ray, Long Island, to the joint Indian and Enickerbooker one of Quohoe FINDLAY SACRETT,

The Flat Wheel Horror TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The surface cars should run on smooth round wheels. Those of suffer much on account of the never ending rumble of the trains, but we take what little comfort we can out of the knowledge that it can't be helped. It is not so, however, with the surface cars. Flat wheels, hanging brake chains and bumping wheel guards all combine to set up a din that makes con versation impossible and sleep improbable. To make matters worse we must suffer along in comparative silence knowing full well that the nuisance s avoidable C. C. BURKE.

COLUMBUS AVENUE, June 25.

The July number of the Century Magafine really a fiction number. The serials by Mrs. Burnett and Miss Robins are joined to nine short stories of liberal proportions, among the authors being Mr. T. N. Page and Mr. Huneker. There is an article on Eugene Carrière with pictures; the Rev Crothere discourses on Boston, and Pro Matthews on the "American of the Future." while Mr. Bates continues his reminiscences of Lincoln Papers on horse breaking and on Mr. Hammerstein season, with plenty of verse and many pictures. complete the number.

Fiction in Harper's Monthly Magazine for July Fiction in Harper's Monthly Magasine for July is supplied with summer profusion in, eight short stories and Sir Gilbert Parker's serial. Illustrated articles treat of the Channel Islands, of the Dred Scott case, of microbes and of tendrils. Dr. Estite opens up a fascinating field in geography with an account of "phantom lands," and Mme. de Bunsen's memories cover the exciting days in Turin that praceded 1858. There is much vorpe. As unusually alternation translates. CUBA'S CHURCH PROPERTY QUES-

WASHINGTON, June 25 .- In view of the fact that by the Teller amer April 20, 1898, the United States disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control" over the island of Cuba, "except for the pacification thereof," there has always been a question of the legality of the contract made by General Leonard Wood with regard to certain church property in Havana and Santiago used by the Government for official purpos

The earlier phases of the matter are some

what complicated. It goes back to the days of Captain-General Miguel Tacon, a little before 1840. It involved prolonged negotiations between the Spanish Government and the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church. Various properties which had been confiscated by the State some ten or twelve years earlier were restored to the Church under the terms of the concordat of 1852. Under the provisions of this instrument the Government continued its use and occupation of some of the properties, as lessee, on terms provided by an agreement. As these terms recognized and were in a measure based upon the political affiliation of the State and the Church, the agreement was regarded as at an end when the United States assumed its trusteeship on January 1, 1899. A provisional arrangement was made for the continued use of the properties, the payment of rent being also continued.

In August and in October of 1900 commissions were appointed to investigate and report. This resulted in proposals for fixing the value of the Havana properties at \$1,499,550, and of the Santiago properties at \$535,000. It was proposed that the Government pay an annual rental of 5 per cent. on the Havana property and 2 per cent. on the Santiago property, with the option of purchase at the ead of five years. An agreement was entered into to this effect by General Wood and Bishop Sbaretti. There has been at all times a strong opposition to it among the Cubans, who have regarded all relations with the Church, whether involving money or morals, as matters for their own determination. The issue was compli cated by their belief that this contract in connection with Article IV, of the Platt Amendment limited their right to make their own bargain. Although the matter was debated in the Cuban Congress, no definite action was taken and the contract expired. By arrangement the conditions of the contract were extended, and the term of

extension is nearing its close. For several reasons it will unquestionably be both well and wise for the Government to own these properties. This is particularly true in the case of the Franciscan property in Havana, now and for a long time used as the custom house. The points open to question are the fairness of the valuation and the obligation to abide by the figures of the earlier appraisal.

A Good Natured Correction by Mr. Howells To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have just found in the actual Sunday issue of your paper which was otherwise giving me great

pleasure the following paragraph: William Dean Howells, the novelist, has mad als entry into politics, he tells his friends. He began it a few evenings ago by saying "My choice for the next President is Hughes. It looks as i Roosevelt wanted Taft to succeed him. Ohio ha produced Grant and Taft, Sheridan and McKinley, and some others, but I am for Hughes." Mr. Howells was born at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, while General Philip Henry Sheridan was born in Albany.
N. Y. Perhaps Mr. Howells meant William Te cumseh Sherman, who was born at Lancar

Will you allow me to say that I have neve expressed the Presidential preference here ascribed to me? May I add the hope that the rather shambling commonplaces which accompany the misstatement will not seem to your readers quite in my manner? I had not thought of alarming the country by "telling politics," but if I had contemplated a movement so seismic I should hardly have by supporting the claims of Governor Hugher against the illustrious dead of Ohio, as as the very living statesman here grouped with them.

Concerning a matter of real public importance, I beg to remind your paragrapher that General Sheridan had three native States to choose from, but decided in favor of Somer Perry county, Ohio, against anything Massachusetts or New York had to offer; and I never heard that he regretted his decision General Sherman was indeed born only at Lancaster, Ohlo, and like myself (in this at least) was without General Sheridan's embarrassing riches in respect of birthplaces.
W. D. HOWELLS.

KITTERY POINT, Me., June 23.

Still Prodding the Publisher. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT:

become of the publishers who at last began to as sert themselves in reply to the most unjust accusa-tions from disappointed, indignant and discour-aged authors?" asks "A. B. M." Of course their dignified silence is to be commended, but why don't some more of them stand up for themselves and answer back? 'Tis sad, and even mysterious. There does seem to be something lacking. Although silence may be both dignified and com-mendable, there are times when we look for some-thing more sturdy and convincing. A good, hard boiled fact plumped down on the head of an author is wondrous effective, and such treatment should always be applied.

We must remember, however, that publishers are

busy men, and they can til afford to waste time in battle which could be spent in mulcting vain au thors of some few hundred dollars a head. And i cannot be all grist that comes to the mill; there must be some picking and choosing, some sorting out to get at the availables, and this requires time and postage, although fortunately it is a process that does not call for a great amount of brain energy or eloquence. "If you've got the price we'll take you on; otherwise we cannot bother with you, as there is a crowd walting"; and there is no denying it is a large country.

The fact that a publisher's graft is limited only by the time he spends in following it up may have something to do with his abstinence from mere philippics on the outside. There is no question but he could poke his enemies into the dust were he but to raise his finger. His power indeed is so great that he is content to remain stient, albeit his admirers are itching to have him come out into the SCHENECTADY, June 25.

Split Strawberrie TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: John F. Bax

ter goes far afield to blame housewives for splitting strawberries in half "to make them go further," as se fancies. It is a necessity with fruit of the preent size. Strawberries, like new potatoes, must be split to be eaten with comfort. Persons with Gar-gantuan mouths can readily manage berries as large as golf balls, but the only resource for thos with normal features is to cut them in halves. I fail to see how this makes any more berries; there are just as many as there were before. ELIEABETH, June 24. EGERRY P. WATSON.

From the President's recent Indianapolis speech.
The man who on occasion will corruptly do what s wrong in the interests of a big corporation is the very man eager to blackmail that corporation as the opportunity arises. The man who is on occa-tion a corruptionist is apt, when the gust of popular feeling blows hard against the corporations he has corruptly served, to be the loudest, most reckless and most violent among those who denounce them. Hunt such a man out of public life. Hunt hir out as remorselessly if he is a blackmatter as if he

Attraction. Enicker-So Jones has a scheme to get folks on the water wagon? -Yes, paint "Danger" on it fust as they de on an tee wagen.

Premature Rejeicing First Broker—The mercury is going up. Second Broker—Thank heaven, there's one thing unaffected by the Roosevelt policies.

Information Wanted. Then what makes the square deal? "OLD GENERAL WELFARE."

Gratification Over Justice Brewer's Opinion

as to Limitation of Federal Power. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have rith the greatest satisfaction your editorial treatment of the irrigation cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, and especially your references to and explications of Justice Brewer's restatement of the constitutional definition of enumerated national nowers. It makes me feel that there are

still have a Constitution. As I understand the Tenth Amendment it is intended to apply to and extend over very part of the Constitution, and that every clause of the instrument is meant to be rea in the light of the mandate that "all powers not herein granted * * are reserved to not herein granted * * * are reserved to the States or to the people." If the understanding be correct, then it is intended also to limit the power of the general Government to ex-pand indefinitely its own branches and departments, and that they should be created only for the purpose of carrying out the expressly granted powers.

If so much be conceded or taken to be correct, can you tell me where in the Contion is conveyed a grant of authority to build up a big Department of Agriculture with the frank-and rank-socialistic purpose of "bene Has the p fiting the farmer"? adjudicated by our Supreme Court?

If general powers of government can be utilized for the benefit of a class, even the largest in the realm, the producers of bread-stuffs, then why not a Bakers' Department and a Secretary of the Breadmakers' Department with a seat in the Cabinet? Surely the makers of bread are quite as important as the raisers of wheat! And while we are con sidering the bakers let us not forget the other members of the historic trinity, the butcher and candlestick maker; let's give 'em all seats n the Most Strenuous Cabinet in the Solar System.

Is it a mere coincidence, or what would you call it, that the chief of the Grain Raisers Department in the Most Strenuous Cabinet, Farmer James Wilson, was shown up days ago as being behind the times a trifle of twenty years? In your paper of to-day one of your Washington specials says that he advised the Kansas people to raise turkey red wheat in order to get ahead of the green bugs, a variety they could not kill as easily as the others, if at all. "Old Alfalfa" Coburn thereupon showed that the Kansas people had been doing that very thing for th end of a generation, as they say in Bird-in-Hand, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. But what's a twenty year mistake compared

with the "General Welfare," the pièce de résistance of all true Socialists?

THE PRINCETON UNDERGRADU-ATE CLUBS. Comment on President Wilson's Reported

Plans of Social Reorganization, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it cossible that the doctrines of the confis of property and the superior wisdom of those n high places which have recently been so characteristic of our political life are to be eceived with favor in one of the most historic and conservative of our institutions of

It was with the greatest surprise that I noticed an article in this morning's SUN entitled "Clubs at Princeton to Go. read the article my astonishment increased and the following considerations occurred to me:

1. The Ivy Club, of which I am a member, is a legal incorporation, and in receiving permission to exist from the university under certain carefully specified conditions it in effect entered into a contract with the university. Relying upon this contract it has invested during the last quarter of a century many thousands of dollars in real estate and permanent improvements and has developed leeply rooted and cherished traditions. There is no suggestion that the purposes or character of the club have altered. The prop osition to deprive it of any part of its property without the full assent of all its members, if eriously entertained, is as unconscionable as

it is illegal. 2. In regard to the merits of President Wilson's proposition, on the partial information contained in your article, I venture to suggest that in so far as his plan is an attempt to transplant to Princeton the so-called "Oxford system" it will be a failure, inasmuch as the "Oxford system" is dependent upon class distinctions and traditions which in England have almost the force of law, but which do not exist in this country and would never be tolerated at Princeton. I am also informed that many English educators deeply regret the divisions in university life due to the sys-

3. It occurs to me that any attempt artificially to repress or rearrange undergraduate social life will in the long run fail and react, since there is no way of forcing men to associate on lines contrary to their own free choice. The practical difficulties of the proposed plan appear when you undertake to fix the method by which the membership of the so-called quads or centres is to be de-termined. If it is to be by the free choice of the undergraduates you would have the club system in effect under another name. If it is to be determined, as is suggested in your article, by the location of a student's room there would result the most odious form of social classification, that of wealth, since the various quads would be graded by the amount of rent which an undergraduate could afford to pay. If it is proposed that the membership of these quads be determined arbitrarily by the university in the same way as a student's seat in the classroom there is an end to all true undergraduate social life. The idea of binding together the social and scholastic life of the university, while superficially attractive. is in my opinion as impracticable as would and social life or the athletic and scholastic life of the university.

and social life or the athletic and scholastic life of the university.

4. It further seems to me that in his attitude toward this club question, which is after all primarily a social one and only indirectly a question of university discipline or education, President Wilson has stretched his official sphere of action to the limit. Many of us who would readily defer to his judgment as to the course of study to be pursued by our sons while in college would have no such respect for his views as to how they should arrange their social life.

One word as to the manner in which this proposition has been launched. A programme revolutionizing the social life of the university, attempting to substitute by way of experiment an idea borrowed from England in place of a condition thoroughly American and local to Princeton, calculated to destroy large vested rights and certainly intended to wipe out some of the deepest and most cherished traditions of many loyal Princeton alumni, has been given to the public press as an announcement of the President's official policy without any thorough canvass of college sentiment, graduate or under graduate. There has, so far as I know, been no painstaking and impartial investigation of conditions, where those holding views opposed to the President in this matter have been given an opportunity of expressing them. Many of those best qualified to speak on the subject, both as Princeton men and club men, have scarcely even heard of this new plan before reading it in this mornings papers. There is some comfort in the statement that "President Wilson will not attempt to make the transition too quickly." For, this let us be thankful.

It is incredible that the board of trustees, without a full investigation and open discus-

be thankful.

It is incredible that the board of trustees, without a full investigation and open discussion of this question, has intended to commit itself definitely to President Wilson's scheme as outlined in your article. If it has done so it has ceased to represent the sympathies and wishes of many hundreds of loyal and representative Princetonians, whether club men or not.

not.
No policy founded on injustice can thrive at Princeton.
New York, June 25.

'Tis useless to kick at the wealth of your neighbor It never will fatten your purse; 'Tis idle to kick at the state of the weather, i It makes it not better nor worse.

'Tis empty to kick at the scheme of creation, It does not affect it a bit: And vain is the kick at the age that you live in Its march is not halted a whit

Tis useless to kick at the fallings of people. There's nothing to show for the world Tis vain to condemn the society wrinkles, It never will alter a quirk.

"There's nothing accomplished by sitting and railing Improvement more effort demands: The fellow who kicks with his hands. McLANDSUNGE TELEON

FOR FEWER YALE MEN.

President Hadley Wants to Raise Standard

of Law and Divinity Schools. NEW HAVEN, June 25 .- President Hadley of Yale read his annual report to-day at the annual alumni meeting of the university, reviewing in detail the changes

n every department since his administration began, some seven or eight years ago. He took up at length the boom in the Sheffield Scientific School, whose membership has doubled within a little over seven rears, and he explained in detail his scheme

for the reorganization of the Divinity School, which goes into effect this fall. President Hadley said the number of egistered students in the last seven years had increased from 2,517 to 3,247. This in crease was unequally divided among dif-ferent departments. The college course grew from 1,224 to 1,351, the Sheffield Scientific School from 495 to 895; the Art and music schools from see to see; the Art and Music schools showed minor increases; the Forestry School was founded; the graduate courses rose from 283 to 360, Law School from 195 to 294, and Medical School from 185 to 154. The Divinity School, excluding graduate courses, fell from 86 to 65.

Dr. Hadley, discussing these figures, said:

The three professional schools of the older type-the schools of theology, law and medi ine-show the same kind of changes which have fallen to the lot of similar schools in other parts of the country. There appears to be an increased demand among first class men for education in law and medicine and a diminished demand for education in theology In the next few years increased requirements of preliminary training will exclude more than half the men we now have in the law school, and an overwhelmingly large proportion of those now in the medical school We are confident that any setback to the law

school will be only temporary. In the medical

department we may expect the loss of number to be somewhat more lasting. It is far better for us to have twenty men who are capable of appreciating their opportunities than two hundred men who are not. A nedical school which is part of a university not in exactly the same situation as a separate medical school in some large city. The separate medical school finds its primary duty in turning out as many as possible of reasonably well equipped physicians. The university medical school ought to train men in the scien-

tific spirit. I am confident that the same principle ought o be applied to the divinity school. There is a feeling that we cannot afford to do this-that the church is essentially a democratic institution, and the place that tries to train a select class of ministers is false to its trust. I under stand these feelings: to a certain extent'I sympathize with them, but I cannot agree with the practical conclusions to which they seem to

I believe that we ought to have a tuition fee which would prove whether a man who takes our instruction wants it enough to pay for it: that we should use our scholarship funds in the divinity school as we use such funds in other departments, giving remis sion of tuition as a prize rather than a right: that we should use the increase of income and the reduction of numbers to improve the standards of our teaching, and that under such circumstances we could enable our graduates to serve the public in such a manner that they would be supported in respectability and comfort.

The sharp separation between the ministry and other callings is a thing of the past. To lament the diminution in demand for min-isters and at the same time try to remedy the evil by increasing the supply is like attempting to put out a fire by pouring in kero-

TO KILL WOLVES AND COUGARS. Official Slayer of Predatory Animals Appointed for the Dixle Forestry Reserve.

WASHINGTON, June 25 .- Forestry service has appointed J. M. Moody to kill wolves and cougars in the Dixie National Forest The officials say: "It is a fulfilin Utah. ment of the promise of the forest service to do something to help settlers all over the West to lessen the losses they have suffered from predatory animals." bulletin adds:

"When bounties are relied on these animals are undoubtedly killed, but only when they are numerous enough to pay a hunter, and it is no one's business t that they are regularly kept down. The appointment in the Dixle National Forest was made directly in response to a p to the forester by the citizens of Pine Valley. that farmers were afraid to allow their children to go after milch cows in the evening, and the losses from stock killed were heavy. The Supervisor of the Dixie National Forest reports that in 1889 and 1890 seventy-two head of cattle were killed in a radius of twenty miles near the towns of Pine Valley Pinto and New Harmony.

EYERY AUTOIST AN ENGINEER. Mayer Vetees Bill-Says It Would Apply to Elevators, if Not Trolleys.

Mayor McClellan vetoed yesterday the bill providing that no person shall be permitted to operate any engine, irrespective of motive power, exceeding 10 horse-power, unless the operator be a licensed steam engineer. The Mayor pointed out that the law would apply to elevators, to naphtha launches, automobiles, motor boats and probably to trolley cars and the electric locomotives used in this city. "It is absurd," the Mayor wrote, "on the

face of it to require all such engines to be operated by a licensed steam engineer.

The inherent danger which was sought to be remedied by the original law was the prevention of the explosion of steam boilers. It is obvious that there is no such danger attendant upon the operation of a simple electric engine."

CURB FOR SUNDAY ROWDYISM. Police and Railroads to Get Together -Magistrates Not Invited Yet.

The Aldermen adopted yesterday, unanimously and without discussion, a resolution designed to put an end to rowdyism on the trains and surface cars of this city on Sundays and holidays The resolution was one requesting the heads of the different railroad companies and Police Commissioner Bingham to confer on the best means

to stamp out the evil. The resolution was introduced by Alderman Mulligan of The Bronx, and in a preamble it was stated that conditions had grown so bad in that borough that respectroad systems of The Bronx on Sundays and holidays

SCHOOLGIRLS INSPECTAL DERMEN And Are Photographed With President

McGowan on City Hall Steps. About 400 of the girl purils of the East Twelfth street branch of the Washington Irving High School sat yesterday in the gallery of the Aldermen's chamber listening to the proceedings. They went to the City Hall in a body to invite President Mc-Gowan of the board to preside in the evening at their graduating exercises at the De Witt Clinton High School. Mr. Mo-Gowan consented and after he had been photographed with them on the steps of the City Hall he led them to the gallery. Probably because of the heat the meeting was listless and uninteresting.

Sailing by the White Star liner Teutonio

for Queenstown and Liverpool: Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Chamberlin, Swam Abhedananda, Frank H. Rossiter, the Rev. and Mrs. P. R. Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. H. C. Guion, Prof. Andrew W. Phillips and Mrs. C. A. Peabody. By the Holland-America steamship Noor-dam, off for Boulogne and Rotterdam.

Frank D. Briggs, Prof. and Mrs. R. E. N. Dodge, Walton P. Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Og. den. Prof. E. B. Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. V. P. Travere.